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may be none the less quantitative. Although the author seems to think that this reply meets the objection, he is inclined to believe that even if intensity should fail, there is still hope for mental measurement in the other quantities. (ii) *Spatial quantity*. The argument in this case is, that space is not a universal form of mental process; but that the object which we have in mind may be spatial, without the higher mental processes sharing in this property. As an example of this sort of 'non-physical' spatial quantity, is cited the degree of divergence produced in two parallel lines by cross-hatching. (iii) The psychologist has good grounds for assuming *temporal quantity* within his own field. (iv) The quantity of *simple enumeration* depends upon the proposition that wherever any real differences exist, the notion of quantity and number also exists. In this sense, quantity is as much a mental attribute as a physical one. From this discussion, the author concludes that "mental phenomena are quantitative." This treatment is unusual, in that it wholly disregards the development of the concept of mental measurement, in the hands of Fechner, Delbœuf, Müller, Stumpf, Wundt and Ebbinghaus.

The chapters on illusions, space perception and memory ought to do great good, not only in the way of popularizing the results of psychological investigation, but also as proof of the efficiency of the science itself. And the chapters on imitation and suggestion should be of value, as an antidote to popular superstition regarding hypnotism and spiritualism.

There are minor slips. Thus, the statement (p. 9) that Vierordt made a study of the time sense more than half a century ago, is not true; the work was published in 1868. Taken as a whole, however, the book is a serious piece of work. It should do much to remove misconceptions, and to give a proper understanding of the standpoint and results of experimental psychology.

H. C. STEVENS.

Sprachgeschichte und Sprachpsychologie, von W. WUNDT. Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1902. pp. 110. Price Mk. 2.

This work is primarily a reply to B. Delbrück's criticism of the *Völkerpsychologie* in his *Grundfragen der Sprachforschung*, 1901. It contains supplementary essays on gesture language, phonetic change, the fundamental questions of syntax and the origin of language. Especially interesting is the introductory chapter, which differentiates the Herbartian psychology, with its application of psychological norms to language, from modern psychology, which derives psychological laws from language. Interesting, too, is the proof of survival influences of the older classical philology and of romanticism upon the current science of language. The work as a whole forms a valuable addition to the discussions of the *Völkerpsychologie*.

Le mensonge: étude de psycho-physiologie pathologique et normale, par G. L. DUPRAT. Paris, F. Alcan, 1903. pp. 190. Price fr. 2.50.

M. Duprat is already well known as a writer on mental pathology, as the author of an *Éthics* which has recently been translated into English, and as the translator of Baldwin's *Social and Moral Interpretations*. His present work is based upon returns to a questionnaire regarding children's lies, but refers also to lying as it is found in uncivilized peoples, and among civilized adults, normal and abnormal. He concludes that lying is dependent upon tendencies which have their roots in character, in affective disposition, in physiological constitution and in neuro-muscular diathesis. His remedy is the instillation of "true ideas and generous sentiments," and the development of a critical sense, by scientific education.